FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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[illegible] inserted for sixty cents [illegible] first, and thirty cents for each [illegible] Yearly advertisements [illegible] at reasonable rates. Ad[illegible] to state the number of [illegible] or they will be continued till [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible] the Editors must be post-paid.

SUPREME COURT.

[illegible] opinions have been de[illegible] our last report:

[illegible] Ch. J. In State v Arnold, [illegible] declaring there is no er[illegible] judgment. Also, in Doe ex [illegible] v York, from Randolph, a[illegible] de novo. Also, in Low[illegible] and Shultz, in equity, from [illegible]

[illegible] J. In Gilbony v Miller, two [illegible] Guilford, declaring that there [illegible] the order of the Superior [illegible] Also, in March v Leckie, from [illegible] the judgment. Also, in [illegible] Foust, from Randolph, de[illegible] that there is no error. Also, in [illegible] West, in equity from Lenoir, [illegible] there is no error in the in[illegible] order. Also, in Roe v Lovick, [illegible] from Craven, dismissing the [illegible] Also, in Simmons v Mc[illegible] equity, from Rockingham, di[illegible] for the Plaintiff.

[illegible] J. In Lawyer v Jarvis, [illegible] awarding a venire de novo. [illegible] v Cook, from Franklin, a[illegible] de novo. Also, in Wa[illegible] Sons v Williamson, from Co[illegible] awarding a venire de novo. Also, [illegible] v Justice, in Equity, from [illegible] dismissing the bill with costs.— [illegible] v Roberts, in equity from [illegible] directing a reference. Also, in [illegible] Loftin, in equity from Lenoir. [illegible] Simmons v Hendricks, in equity, [illegible] reversing the decretal or[illegible] in Crudup v Patterson, on [illegible] Master's report.

Raleigh Register.

[illegible] BIRTH DAY.

[illegible] patriotic letter was sent [illegible] of the Navy, in reply [illegible] to attend the Congres[illegible] in Washington, in honor [illegible] birth-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1852.

[illegible] I beg you to be assured [illegible] a prudent regard for [illegible] recently somewhat impaired, [illegible] me of the pleasure of be[illegible] at the Congressional Banquet [illegible] in accordance with your [illegible]

[illegible] with the representatives of the [illegible] the Birthday of the [illegible] country for the purpose of [illegible] reasserting the political [illegible] in his Farewell Ad[illegible] to me a most agreeable [illegible] That address but em[illegible] States, in the form of pre[illegible] those governing max[illegible] his life glorious, and [illegible] administration of public affairs. [illegible] country and the cause [illegible] he had presided over [illegible] its birth, recommended [illegible] people of the States, [illegible] letter of advice to the [illegible] each, had been called [illegible] voice of his countrymen [illegible] Government according to [illegible] had administered that [illegible] years, in the infancy [illegible] at a most important [illegible] of the world.

[illegible] of his administration [illegible] difficulties, pertaining both to [illegible] and domestic affairs, [illegible] in magnitude than [illegible] the lot of any of his succes[illegible] practical wisdom never [illegible] were met and overcome [illegible] of national rights [illegible] usurpation or abuse of [illegible] weakening, but on the [illegible] the bonds of our [illegible] by the calm light of [illegible] difficulties seem to have [illegible] designed to supply [illegible] in after times. So [illegible] of Washington and [illegible] far seeing counsels [illegible] address shall exert their [illegible] upon the minds and hearts [illegible] we may hope that the [illegible] will be mitigated, sec[illegible] repulsed, the national hon[illegible] our liberties and Union [illegible]

[illegible] obligations for your cour[illegible] your obedient ser[illegible]

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

[illegible] H. Bissell, and others.

[illegible] *of Correspondence.*

[illegible] Democrat of Louisville avows, [illegible] columns of the *Journal*, his [illegible] Mr. Fillmore for the Presi[illegible] the democratic candidates. [illegible] are other democrats in that [illegible] in favor of Mr. Fillmore's [illegible] for the Presidency with-[illegible]

[illegible]—"You are [illegible] morning, William," said [illegible] with the sun to a laggard [illegible] at a late hour.— [illegible] better late than never,' is [illegible] replied William. *Better* [illegible] the master, "is an axiom [illegible] though it may not be

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

The Whigs of New Hanover met on Monday last, and nominated Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice President, and Hon. John D. Toomer for Governor. They recommended that a District Convention be held in Wilmington on the 12th of May, to select a Delegate and Alternate to the Whig National Convention, and a Candidate for Elector. The proceedings in full in our next.

There is no difference of opinion, we presume, about the place indicated. But as to the time, we would suggest, that it be either during the next New Hanover Superior Court, as a time when Delegates from other counties can conveniently attend, or a month later; and perhaps the later period will be better, as it is quite probable that the National Convention will not meet as early as heretofore—perhaps not till August or September.

A Whig Meeting in Northampton has appointed delegates to the State and District Conventions, and nominated Fillmore and Graham. No choice expressed for Governor.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—$30,000 worth of State Bonds, recently advertised by the Public Treasurer, were sold a few days since, at an average premium of 1¼ per cent.

SACRED CONCERT.—A very large and gratified audience attended the Concert of Sacred Music given by Mr. Welch and the Choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at that Church last evening. No one could require a better evidence of the great improvement made in Church music under the instruction of Mr. Welch, than was afforded on this occasion by the admirable manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves. The proceeds, quite a respectable sum we suppose, are generously devoted to some pious purpose connected with that Church.

A BEAUTIFUL DAGUERREOTYPE.—Mr. Siddell showed us on Tuesday a very admirable daguerreotype of the Town Hall and Market, with a portion of Hay street, taken from the daguerreotype rooms in Person street. It makes a very beautiful picture, and has the merit, (a rare one with daguerreotypes,) of being distinct from any point of view. It is worth a call at the rooms to see.

A great meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster was held at New York on the 5th inst. The object was to further his nomination and election to the Presidency. The call for the meeting was signed by upwards of 10,000 persons; and the meeting was attended by about 4,000.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—From January 1845 to Sept. 1850, Congress gave away the enormous quantity of 78,922,513 acres of the Public Lands, worth, at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, $98,635,-140.

In addition to this outrageously prodigal disposition of the public property, there are bills now before Congress to give to rail roads and such things in the new States, at least fourteen millions of acres more. And the bounty land bill just rejected by a close vote in the House, after it had passed the Senate, would, if it had become a law, have given forty millions more.

We trust that the very enormity of this system of waste will open the eyes of the people, and stir them up to compel their servants in Congress to put an end to it. The effect upon the old States is every way disastrous. They are robbed of their property and of their inhabitants. They languish, while these new giants in the West fatten on the spoils.

We have received the March No. of the Whig Review. It contains a handsome portrait of Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

FROM EUROPE.—The Arctic brings English papers to the 25th ult.

Cotton closed very firm on the 24th, at the extreme prices of the 20th. No change in quotations. Sales of the 4 days about 30,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000.

The new British Ministry is hostile to Free Trade, and thoroughly Protective in its views. The Prime Minister is the Earl of Derby. Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, Mr. D'Israeli. Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden. Home Secretary, Mr. Walpole. Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury. Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanly, &c.

Parliament had adjourned for a few days, and it was understood that without meeting again it would be dissolved, and a new election be ordered.

The funds, which had fallen, had completely recovered after the new Cabinet was framed.

There is nothing of interest from France or any other part of the continent, except the following, which is doubtful:—

Important if True.—Letters from Paris state that the British government has officially informed the French government that the moment a French soldier is sent across the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp, and the forts on the Scheldt will be occupied with an English army of ten thousand men.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 5th, Mr. Badger presented a petition of P. K. Dickinson & Co., praying that Woodworth's patent for a planing machine may not be renewed; which was referred.

Private bills were taken up, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

On Monday the 8th, Mr. Hunter reported a bill to change the relative value of the silver coin of the U. S.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday the 5th, a debate on the next Presidential election, and the relative merits of the various candidates, took place between Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Chastain of Geo., Brown of Miss., and Olds of Ohio.

On Saturday, the Senate bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was taken up, read twice, advocated by Messrs. Meade, Clingman, Outlaw, Ashe, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Smart, Ewing and others. A motion to lay it on the table was rejected.

Mr. Davis of Mass. continued the political debate, by a reply to his colleague Mr. Rantoul, whose political tergiversations he exposed.

On Monday the 8th, nothing of the least importance occurred.

CONNECTICUT WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—We have already noticed the truly national proceedings of the Whigs of New Hampshire. Those of the Whig Convention of Connecticut place the party in that State on a platform which cannot fail to secure the hearty approbation of the Whigs of the South. The Convention adopted the following resolutions; which, it will be seen, fully sustain the Compromise and the Administration of Mr. Fillmore.

Resolved, That we re-affirm, as the cardinal policy of our land, the great measures of Protection to American Industry, of Internal Improvements, and the principle of a just distribution of the public lands, whenever the country is out of debt, as vital to the prosperity of the country, and that a judicious system of discriminating specific duties in laying revenue is demanded, particularly at the present time, by the depressed condition of labor and capital.

Resolved, That the measures passed by Congress in 1850, for the settlement of highly exciting sectional questions, were adopted upon the principle of mutual concession and compromise, and that they ought therefore to be maintained inviolate and carried out in good faith by all sections of the country.

Resolved, That we gratefully accord to President Fillmore and his distinguished Cabinet the praise of conducting his Administration upon truly national principles, with high ability, integrity, and wisdom.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports of foreign goods into New York during the month of February, were of the value of $9,109,285. The exports only $3,967,-764. Excess of imports $5,171,521. Of course it is not surprising, under this state of things, that specie was also exported, to the amount of $3,441,250 more than was imported.

A GREAT WALKER.—Capt. Tompkins, at New Orleans, lately walked 60 consecutive hours, without sleep or rest; and received a reward of $5000 from the medical faculty; their object being to test man's capability of endurance. Great crowds assembled to witness the performance.

HELL GATE.—The operations of Prof. Maillefort upon Hell Gate have entirely removed its dangerous character. He commenced work Aug. 19th 1851. At that time there was but 8 feet water on the reef; now at low water, not less than 19. The work we believe has been executed at the expense of the Merchants of New York.

AN INTELLIGENT LADY.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial gives the following account of a conversation which took place at a grand ball of the French Minister of War:—

"In the course of the evening, fatigued with standing, I found a seat by a lady, who was addressed as *Madame la Marquise*. She proved to be an English lady, and we fell into conversation. She expressed great admiration for the United States, but she must say that it could not be considered a land of liberty.

"And why not Madame?"

"I understand that most of the gentlemen have 500 slaves a-piece."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, a gentleman who has been there told me so."

"In what part of the United States was that, Madame?"

"In Rio Janeiro" said Madame la Marguise.

Soon after this I left for home, in a contemplative frame of mind."

Samuel A. Smith was shot dead in Amelia county, Virginia, recently, by A. L. Tucker. Smith opened his bosom and told him to shoot, and Tucker took him at his word. They were both sons of respectable parents, but intemperate.

Richmond Enquirer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale & Son: Presuming it will be a matter of some interest to the citizens of our County (particularly those who pay Taxes,) to know how the finances of the County stand, I furnish you with a condensed view of the *report* of the Committee of Finance at March Term, 1852:

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Feb. 1, 1851,		$4,494 05
Treasurer received from Sheriff, taxes collected, 1851,		5,108 79
		$9,602 84
Expended in 1851 for County uses,	$2,761 52	
Ditto ditto for payment of Jurors,	1,913 94	$4,675 46
Balance on hand, Feb. 1, '52,		$4,927 38
Debts of the County, due March 1, '52,	$2,600 00	
Payments to Jurors, &c. present year,	1,913 94	$4,513 94
		$413 44

Balance over and above any known liability of the County, and in hand to meet any extraordinary emergency, $413 44.

For the support of the Poor in 1851, there were expended about $1800. And there were collected same year for that fund about $2000.

Taking into consideration the high price of provisions, and the large number of recipients of this fund, we have reason to believe the affairs of the Poor House to be well managed.

The Taxes laid at this Term for all County purposes, were, 34 cents on every $100 worth of real estate, and 70 cents on each poll—a reduction of 2 cents on real estate and 5 cents on the poll. G.

At a meeting of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, the following officers were re-elected:

Gen. W. W. Harllee, President; J. E. Gregg of Marion, G. W. McCall and E. W. Charles of Darlington District, John J. Moore and W. A. Muldrow of Sumter, Alfred Smith of Columbus county, N. C., N. N. Nixon, H. Nutt, John A. Taylor, and Thos. D. Walker of Wilmington, N. C., Directors.

County Court of New Hanover.—We learn that on yesterday the following persons were elected Inspectors, by the Justices.

Naval Stores.—D. A. Lamont, Jesse Bowden, D. McMillan, Jno. S. James, W. T. J. Vann, Benj. Keith, P. M. Walker and A. Alderman.

Timber.—James Alderman, L. H. Bowden, Geo. McDuffie, Thos. F. Robeson, R. Maxwell, Jno. T. Russ, Wm. DeBerniere, H. McKellar, W. J. Price, Thaddeus Love, Neill Clark and Alex. Mathews.

Inspector of Rice at Point Peter Mill.—L. Mallett.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Inspectors' Returns—of produce from the country, inspected during the year ending March Term, 1852, of New Hanover County Court:

Timber, feet	35,861,248
Lumber "	2,942,571
Turpentine, bbls	248,479
Tar, "	27,604
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	23,397
Rice, casks	3,394
Cotton, bales	54

Wilmington Journal.

Productions of Moore.—We have in our possession a flake of wool measuring full twenty-seven inches in length. It grew upon a sheep of the common breed, the property of our friend John B. Black, Esq., of Moore county. The animal was out in the range, and was not shorn spring before last, so that its fleece was of the growth of two years when taken off.—Is not such a production creditable to the sheep of Moore? We have an idea of sending it to the next World's Fair. It would make a garter for Queen Victoria, just as it is—or even tie with a good knot round our own republican leg. Wonder if Wheeler will not mention it in his next edition along with the 30,325 bushels of Corn which he puts down as the product of old Moore? It will afford him a fine opportunity of introducing another quotation from his favorite classics.

— ——superat pars altera curæ,
Lanigeros agitare greges.—
Wadesborough Argus.

W. Beverhout Thompson, the Engineer appointed by Gov. Reid, by virtue of an Act of the last Legislature, to make a survey of Neuse River, has made a report, which we find published in the Goldsboro' Patriot. The Col. divides the work into four Divisions, extending from New-Berne to Watson's Mills, a distance of 165 miles. He estimates the expense at $342,165. A statement is published by which it appears that the amount of the produce carried down the river in 1850, was $440,563.

Wilmington Herald.

Appointments by the Governor.—Gov. Reid has appointed as his Private Secretary, Mr. William H. Jones of Wake county, in place of Mr. Thomas Settle, Jr., of Rockingham, resigned.

The Governor has also appointed Mr. John C. Palmer and E. P. Guion, of this City, Directors in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Cotton in New-Mexico.—The investigations of the Boundary Commission in New-Mexico are likely to throw considerable light on the agricultural resources of that country. Amongst other items of information obtained by their researches we perceive that the valley of Salt river and the Gila, between the mouth of the former and the Pijmo Villages, is admirably adapted to the growth of Sea Island cotton. The Pijmo and Maricopa Indians produce an excellent quality of it in moderate quantities.

Ex-President Van Buren is writing a history of his own life and times.

Exchange paper.

He is wise not to leave the work to an impartial hand.—*Boston Post.*

Henry Clay.—The Washington Telegraph of Saturday evening says: "We have for some time forborne alluding to the condition of this illustrious gentleman, because no positive and decided change could be noted. But we have now high gratification in being able to announce that his health is improved, and that were the weather more favorable to-day he would enjoy a drive out. *We have reason to believe that before many days shall pass his voice will be heard in the chamber of the United States Senate.*"

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.

From the Rio Grande.—The steamer Fanny from the Brazos, brings contradictory intelligence relative to the operations of Carvajal. The American Consul had received intelligence which was probably reliable, that Carvajal had attacked Camargo with a force of 500 men, but was repulsed with loss of artillery and ammunition.

Mr. Walker Brooke, the new Whig Senator from Mississippi, in a letter which has been published, expresses his fear that the nominee of the Whig Convention for President will not be sound on the Compromise questions, and that, in that event, if the Baltimore nominee should be sound, he would support him in preference. If both, however, were equally sound, he would support the Whig. Mr. Brooke, we expect, will find that the Whig candidate, whoever he may be, will be a true man on the Compromise questions—no ways tainted with Freesoilism or Disunionism.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Death of the Last of the Boston Tea-Party.—David Kinnison, the last survivor of the Bostonians who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 24th of February, at the extraordinary age of *one hundred and fifteen years.* Mr. Kinnison's connection with the tea-party has never been disputed, and there has been just as little question in regard to his age.

The Washington Monument at Washington.—The February report of the National Monument office shows the receipt (as we have already said,) of $1069,25, during that month. $208 of this is credited to the occasional visitors to the monument, and $370.00 to special agents. The corporations of Columbus, Ohio, and Georgetown, D. C. contributed $100 each, and among the subscriptions we notice that of "James Adams, Washington city, annual subscription," $3 65,—or one cent a day for a year. The superintendent, alluding to this contribution, takes occasion to remark, that "if only one-third of the inhabitants of Washington would contribute annually $3.65, (one cent per day,) the Monument could be completed from that source alone in a few years." How, if that rate of subscription were to be adopted by the inhabitants of every city, town, and village in the land? Only a penny a day! Isn't it worth thinking of?

PRINTERS' "OPATHY."

Take a little cash, the sooner far the better,
Pay the printer's bills, never be his debtor;
Think what pains he takes, to cater for your
pleasure,
Weekly meted out with no stinted measure.
Pay him what you spend for cigars and toddy,
They never give a grain of sense to anybody;
When at evening read to your wife or daughter,
Quiet dreams succeed—or at least they
ought'er.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 2d inst., by Rev. A. F. Olmsted, Mr. LAURENCE J. HAUGHTON to Miss MARTHA A. HARRIS, daughter of Brooks Harris, Esq.; all of Chatham.

DIED,

In Williamston, Martin county, on the 15th ult., WM. L. MIZELL, Esq., a member of the House of Commons of the last General Assembly.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ult., Mr. JAMES HOUSTON, aged 77 years. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and served as a Lieutenant.

In Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 2d instant, Major HAMPTON SULLIVAN, in the 42d year of his age. He was a native of Robeson county, but for the last 20 years a citizen of Duplin. He represented the county in the State Legislature in 1838 and 1840, and was at the time of his death Clerk of the Superior Court.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.—Gov. Graham with M Brown in tow with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, T M Moore, Rankin & McLean, J Sullivan, Jenkins & Roberts, H Keim, D Beard, Island Ford Co, W Sikes, L W Leary, Houston & Overby, J M A Drake, P F Pescud, A A McKethan, R W Petersillia, M Greentree & Co, E Glover, G W Bullard, J R Griffith, C W Andrews, Mickle & Ashe, H L Myrover & Co, E J Hale & Son, J C Poe, D McNeill, D Murphy, D & W McLaurin, E Fuller, E C Hall, J H Hawley, J Mills, J H Haughton, W A Hamblin, W W Russell, M W McNair & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Miss Mary Hall, R T Long, Col W D Thompson, Hunt & Wiggins, S J Hinsdale, A H Marsh & Son, J A Gilchrist, J Cowles, J O'Rork, W S Mallett, F Fries, J Hargrave, Weatherly & Martin, Cook & Taylor, N King, Amos Stephens.

March 5.—Steamer Chatham with goods for C Banks, W Bow, J A Weirman, E Fuller, C S Johnson, Lash & Moore, J Banner, Waggoner & Thompson, J Miller, Vestal & Watson, D M McDonald, Jenkins & Roberts, J S Gibson, S Hill & Son, Gaither & Co, J Marco & Co, Starr & Williams, J C Poe, Lassiter & Co, Blum & Smith, Cedar Falls, C Benbow, Shelly & Field, T J Patrick.

March 9.—Steamer Chatham with goods for T J Patrick, W H & R S Tucker, J Huske, P R & D C Hardin, Jenkins & Roberts, Shelly & Field, Vestal & Watson, Smith, Clark & Swain, Cedar Falls Co, E Fuller, Gaither & Co, S Hill & Son, J Millin, J A Gilmer, M A Baker, D S & T Pemberton, Waggoner & Thompson, Wood & Harris, W S Pemberton, Blum & Smith, Starr & Williams, J Banner, A J Woodward, J H Coffman, J F Chambers, C F Faucett.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 5—Br. Brigs Eliza Jenkins from Newport, Eng., Richard Cobden from St. Thomas, Brigs Louisa Snow from Georgetown, D. C., Osceola from St. Thomas, George Washington from ditto, David Duffell from New York; Schr. Lamartine from New York. 8—Schr. M. B. Mahoney from Philadelphia. 9—Schr. Wilmington from Bermuda, Schrs. J. A. Simpson and Fannie Mitchell, in distress; Steamer Fairy from Newbern, N. C., bound to Charleston. She is to run on the Pedee river.

STEAM SAW MILLS.

As the use of Steam Saw Mills is becoming a matter of interest in this section of North Carolina, we insert the following, which we have been furnished with, in relation to a Mill built by N. B. Starbuck, of Troy, N. Y., whose Mills on our Fayetteville and Western Plank Road have made very fine work, sawing plank.

We learn that a Mill of a small size, and to cut less than one half, of course with less power, can be furnished.

The Mill referred to has been put in operation, and is answering the purpose admirably.

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL.

We yesterday witnessed the operation of a Steam Portable Saw Mill, recently manufactured by Mr. N. B. Starbuck, of this city, for the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, and which is an entirely new combination of machinery for sawing, being the first and only one of the kind ever manufactured. The plan as well as the construction was designed and executed by Mr. Starbuck.

The Mill has been put up, or rather put together, for experimental trial on Green Island. It covers an area of only twenty-five by fifty feet, and is easily taken apart, transported and put together again for operation. It requires but a cheap and temporary structure for protection from weather.

This Mill has a locomotive boiler of thirty horse power, with cylinder attached to each side, forming a double engine, and propelling two gates with a saw to each gate. In this particular, it is different from any other Steam Portable Saw Mill, all others being constructed with detached engine and boiler, and having but a single gate. The engines make seventy-five revolutions a minute. The saws—both in motion—make two hundred strokes per minute, cutting three-fourths of an inch each stroke, and capable of sawing out from eight to twelve thousand feet per day. The Mill is arranged with patent saw-dust grates, the saw dust furnishing all the fuel required.

All the machinery connected with it is strong and substantial, and finished in the best style.

A number of experienced "sawyers" and others have visited the Mill, and all pronounce it entirely successful in its working, exceeding by far the anticipations formed of its capacity prior to the experimental trial.

It will be observed from our hasty and imperfect description, that the capacity of the Mill is fully equal to the fastest and best Mills driven by water-power, one hundred and eighty strokes per minute being about the average velocity of the latter, while this makes plump two hundred. And then the expense of keeping in repair and maintaining the Mill driven by water-power must be considerably larger than the cost for operating this—as the fuel costs nothing. Besides, this Mill is portable, which is another important advantage.

It was predicted by many who were interested "lookers-on" while this Mill was being constructed, and who had investigated the plan, at least to their own satisfaction, that it would never work—like many other efforts of ingenious mechanics, it would prove a "splendid failure;" but even they now acknowledge that it works most successfully and beautifully.

We regard this Mill as among the most useful mechanical constructions which the Starbucks have ever turned out, famed as they are and have been many years, for their splendid workmanship and mechanical ingenuity.

The cost of the Mill was $4,500. It was ordered for the Company by L. Troost, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. It is to be shipped to Alabama in a few days.

March 8—71-2t

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished: all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., March 1852. } 71*3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Thomas B., Enoch, Joseph and Nathaniel Clark, Thomas Womble and wife Fanny, James C. Burke and wife Winny, Daniel Bryan and wife Susannah, William, Fanny, and Susannah Stone, children of James Stone, (by their next friend Jonathan Clark,) James Clark and Jonathan Clark, in their own right, and as Executors of William Clark, deceased,

AGAINST

Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phœbe, William Clark and Elijah Clark.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phœbe, William Clark and Elijah Clark, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said non-residents to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $5 00.] 71*6t

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS,

At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, and the public, that he has rented a Shop recently occupied by Mr. Nickolson, one door East of Dr. McLean's Apothecary, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive establishments in Europe and the United States, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He has on hand a general stock of SADDLERY GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

A. LIVINGSTON.

Jan'y 17, 1852. 57*3mo

FOR SALE.

THE SUMMER RESIDENCE of the undersigned, on the Sand Hills, two and a half miles from the Market House, and on the line of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Persons who may wish to purchase can examine the buildings, &c. on application to

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 69*4t

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bank of the State of North Carolina, *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that Edward J. Mallett, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, requiring the said Edward J. Mallett personally to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

69*6t] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy: stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him: or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.

Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. } 42*tf
November 18, 1851.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander C. Curry, Esq., and that he is now ready to receive and *accommodate* boarders and travellers. His Table and Bar shall be supplied with the best that the country affords. The buildings are large and commodious, and situated in the most pleasant and central part of the village—near the South East corner of the Court House. His Stables are roomy and in good order, and shall be supplied with forage suited to the wishes of his customers,—with an excellent Well in the lot, —and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will soon be finished, suited to the accommodation of private and transient boarders. Being determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that all who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.

SAMUEL BARRETT.

Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57*3m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

Wanted—A good Carder.

NONE need apply unless of a good moral character and strictly temperate. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 5, 1852. 71*3t

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

FROM THE GOLDSBORO' TELEGRAPH.

PROF. EMMONS' LECTURES.

Prof. Emmons delivered Lectures to the citizens of this place on Friday and Saturday evenings last. They were interesting, the latter especially so. Of this, considering the important nature of the subject, Agricultural Chemistry, we will endeavor to give a brief synopsis.

The Professor began by recapitulating his lecture of the previous evening. He had there stated that constant cropping, where the products were removed from the soil and no returns made, would result in its inevitable impoverishment and final exhaustion. This is clearly seen not only from experience, but from a consideration of the nature and composition of soils.—Soils are composed of a variety of elements, some in large, some in small proportions. The former, such as silex or sand, and alumina or clay, are comparatively valueless, their principal purpose being to give texture, consistency and substance to the soil. Sand but seldom and clay never enters into the composition of either plants or animals. But on the other hand, those elements which are found in small quantities, such as the phosphates soda, magnesia, potash, lime, &c., are *absolutely essential* to the plants upon which men and other animals subsist. The seed, and leaf, bone and nerves, blood and brain, all contain these elements. Every crop that grows takes up a portion of one or more of these *essential* elements; since they exist in small quantities they must of course be sooner or later entirely consumed, and when this takes place, the plant, since they are essential to its composition, necessarily refuses to grow. The system of cropping and *resting* merely postpones this inevitable result. By resting the soil nothing is added thereto. The only effect is, that by the action of the atmosphere and other causes, its elements are brought into a condition in which they can be more readily absorbed. If, for instance, silex should be combined with any of the essentials, it would be disunited by the action of the atmosphere, and the essential would be ready to be taken up by the roots of the plant. This process, then, instead of preventing exhaustion, only secures its more complete development in the end. Then comes the question, the subject of the present lecture, How are soils to be regenerated and preserved? The system of green crops, as for instance, clover, buckwheat and peas, does not effect this. The roots of these plants, especially the first mentioned, strike deep into the earth, and thereby bring certain elements up to the surface, and within reach of the roots of plants, such as wheat, &c., which only penetrate the surface. But they do not add any of the expensive elements, as potash, &c. Gypsum, (plaster of Paris,) is sometimes sowed with clover. This is good as far as it goes, since it adds sulphuric acid and lime, the latter of which is an "expensive" element, while the former furnishes sulphur to certain constituents of plants, such as gluten. The farmers of Western New York use this method in the cultivation of wheat, and maintain that nothing further is necessary, that by means of it the soil will always remain fertile.—Fortunately for them their soil is exceedingly rich, and as yet they do not, perhaps for a long time will not discover any injurious effects But in England, where the same system is pursued, the land has become in some places, what the farmers call "clover sick." But it is really sick from exhaustion, since phosphoric acid and soda have been constantly taken away without any return.

Buckwheat, which as above stated, has been used like clover as a fertilizer, farmers formerly thought would grow well anywhere upon any kind of soil. This proved to be a mistake, since it contained a large proportion of the "expensive" elements, and for this reason it is well used, since the roots, by striking deep, bring up for the use of other plants, elements which their roots would not otherwise have reached.

Clover might be successfully introduced into this county. Major Collier had succeeded well in its cultivation by means of the marl found in large quantities upon his estate. Oats might be used with clover, in order to protect it from the wind and cold.

Lands could be regenerated and preserved in a state of fertility, by the system of manuring. With the effects of litter and barn-yard manure, all were well acquainted. It would be unnecessary to speak of them. The excrements of fowls add both the expensive and nitrogenous elements to the soil. This substance, mixed with six times its weight of gypsum, constitutes one of the best manures. He had known it used by a farmer upon fifteen or sixteen acres, with very great success. It however must not touch the grain. It may be deposited in the hill beneath the grain, with a thin layer of earth intervening.

There is an inexhaustible supply of muck, or peat, which is muck in an advanced stage of decomposition, in the swamps and marshes of this region. But it requires some preparation in order to become a fertilizer. It should be taken while fresh and moist and mixed with a little lime. It should be kept wet, and then by being exposed to the alternations of heat and cold, by freezing and thawing, it will eventually crumble, be reduced to a powder, and become fit for use.

Saltpetre is not a good fertilizer for plants used as food. It does well where the stem or leaf is sought to be increased, as in the case of hay and fodder, but will not assist the grain or seed.

Common salt is not so good a fertilizer as is generally supposed. Wheat and other cereal plants do not require chlorine of sodium, the elements of which salt is composed, but rather potash.

There is a variety of marls in this region of country, and along the Cape Fear, and this substance may be found to a greater or less extent from Long Island to Alabama. The most recent formation, or that which is found first upon digging, is the shell or stone marl. The only difference between these two is, that in the former, the shells are in a state of preservation, in the latter, they have been decomposed and consolidated into stone. The latter is the better, since having been decomposed, it is more ready to enter into the decomposition of plants. It has the appearance of a reddish clay, is apt to be considered such by the farmer, and so to be neglected by him. But that it is marl, may be easily shown by pouring sulphuric acid, common vinegar, or any other acids upon it. It will be found to effervesce. (The Professor here produced a piece of this marl and made the experiment.) Unerneath this shell and stone marl, lies a marly clay, and beneath this the "green sand" marl. This last substance does not effervesce upon the application of sulphuric acid, because it contains no lime. Notwithstanding its name, it is rather blue than green, and somewhat resembles a bluish day. This substance is generally used in New Jersey. In that State many plantations had been reduced to a state of almost perfect barrenness, and many farmers were about to leave. Luckily this "green sand" marl was discovered and applied, and the once sterile fields now support a luxurious and profitable vegetation. Marl requires preparation before it is used. It should be mingled with organic matter, such as leaves or barn-yard manure, in alternate layers, and the heap thus formed should occasionally, say every three or four weeks, be stirred up with a shovel or spade.

Bones are probably the best of all fertilizers. They pay for them in England five or six pounds sterling per ton, and for *fossil* bones, which are less valuable, two pounds ten shillings. England has made a double use of her soldiers who fell at Waterloo. She used them first to fight her battles, afterwards their bones to fertilize her soil. The site of that battle has never since been brought under cultivation, but is covered with wild, rank and luxurious vegetation. Bones must be ground for use, the finer, the better the immediate results. They may be scattered broadcast over the soil, but the more usual way is to dissolve them in oil of vitriol or water, and then mix them with marl or ashes. Bone beds are sometimes found in marl beds, and of course add greatly to their value. The principal use of bones is to give phosphoric acid to the soil.

Guano consists of the excrements of birds, and used as a manure with us, is sometimes attended with good effects.—There are two kinds, the African and the Peruvian. The latter is valuable on account of the Ammonia which it contains, the former on account of its phosphate of lime, and is the more valuable of the two. Their results depend upon the season. If that is dry, they are of no apparent use. It is not a manure with which we would probably be satisfied.

The Professor then touched upon the subject of special manuring. If, said he, we know what element any plant particularly requires, and we wish to cultivate that plant, of course we would seek to supply that element. Turnips require lime chiefly. In cultivating turnips then, we should add lime to the soil. So we would add potash or something containing it for tobacco, &c. Tobacco requires a very large amount of potash, and unless it can obtain it, or any other substance, as soda, supplies the place of potash, the tobacco is not good. In some place, (the name of which at present escapes us,) tobacco is inspected by means of chemical analysis, and is pronounced bad if not found to contain a large quantity of potash.

The Professor concluded by urging upon the citizens the necessity of organization. Farming was a subject which called into exercise a great deal of learning, more than either law or divinity, and associations were therefore necessary for its more speedy and successful diffusion. A vast number of experiments were to be made upon the adaptation of manures to the soil, and of the soil to crops. These could not be made by a single individual. There must be a division of labor. Experiments of different kinds must be made by different individuals, and the results made known to each other by means of organized associations. While our internal improvements are going on admirably and tending towards perfection, a system of *home* improvements, the improvement of husbandry, of cattle and of the soil, should go hand in hand therewith. Inasmuch as a way to market is opened, encouragement is furnished to raise a *surplus*, by which only the farmer's pocket is filled. This to be sure is an *argumentum ad hominem*, or rather an argument to the pocket, but it should be full of persuasion. As it is desirable to have a foreign market, so it is more desirable to have one at home, and for this reason the clash of the steam-mill and the buzz of machinery, should be heard in our village.

At the close of the lecture, our friend, Dr. Andrews, asked Professor Emmons why it was, that clover would spring up where gypsum was sown, although no clover had ever been near the place. The Professor replied, that the seed must exist previously in the soil and that they could perhaps be discovered upon a microscopic examination. Seed always require three things to enable them to shoot, viz: light, air and water, and wanting these they will lie for a long time dormant. Grass often springs from the dirt brought up from beneath the surface of the earth, as for instance from the bottom of a well. Seed must have been in the dirt. Some suppose that seeds of every variety are sown broad cast over the earth, and only wait for a favorable opportunity to develope themselves. The Professor alluded also to the fact, that new varieties of wheat had been reared from seed found in the Catacombs of Egypt, and which had probably been lying there dormant for centuries.

Professor Emmons has discovered the fossil remains, principally teeth, of twelve different varieties of the shark, along the banks of the Cape Fear and the Neuse.—He showed us the tooth of one of these animals, found in Bladen, near Elizabeth, which he says must have belonged to a creature measuring in length at least one hundred feet.

If a tallow candle be placed in a gun and be shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired in water it will rebound and be flattened as if fired against any hard substance. A musket ball may be fired against a pane of glass, and if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk 20 feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Mr. Jameson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles on a still day, with perfect distinctness.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WHIG MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.

A meeting of Whigs of the County of New Hanover was held at the Masonic Hall, in Wilmington, on the evening of Monday, March 8th.

The meeting was called to order by Jno. A. Taylor, Esq., who nominated Mr. A. A. Brown as Chairman, and on motion of Thos. Loring, Esq., Mr. Wm. Reston was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, mainly, to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention, and also delegates to a Whig District Convention which it is proposed to hold; and, on motion, appointed Messrs. Thos. Loring, John A. Taylor, and Talcott Burr, Jr., a Committee to prepare resolutions.

After consultation, the Committee reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally passed on and agreed to:

The time is fast approaching when the citizens of North Carolina will be called upon to take part in an election of the deepest interest and most vital importance to the State; and to join in a Federal contest, the result of which must seriously affect, for weal or for woe, the peace, prosperity, and general happiness of our country at large.

We regard the "People" as the source of all political power. Exercising their electoral rights in such a manner as is becoming to freemen and republicans, they should require that all elections should be so conducted as to express their voice, and faithfully to carry out their wishes. To accomplish this, it is their right and duty to assemble in primary meetings—to discuss all matters of public policy—to express their views of the same; and to take such steps as will ensure their respectful consideration by the delegates to the general Convention.

We believe that the last election in N. Carolina tended to the utter subversion of this cardinal principle—inasmuch as it *did not* express the voice of the people; but, in its results, tended to authorize and encourage the carrying out of certain measures which were in direct and positive disregard of their will. And whereas we have reason to fear that—unless the voice of the people shall *command* obedience—certain new issues will be forced upon that party whose principles we cherish, which will tend to its defeat and utter ruin in the coming campaign; therefore, we, the Whigs of New Hanover county, deeply impressed with the importance of the coming elections, both State and Federal, have unanimously

Resolved, 1st. That we heartily approve the course of public policy pursued by MILLARD FILLMORE—that we have the utmost confidence in his skill, firmness, honesty, and political ability; and cordially recommend him for re-election to that office, the duties of which he has discharged with so much honor to himself, and usefulness to his country.

Resolved, 2d. That WILLIAM A. GRAHAM is already nominated in the hearts of the people of North Carolina; and, in presenting his name as our first choice for the Vice Presidency, we respond to the universal sentiment of the Whig Party in every Town and County in the State.

Resolved, 3d. That we can support no man for these distinguished offices, who will not openly and unqualifiedly endorse the "Compromise measures" of the last Congress.

Resolved, 4th. That we regard the "Constitution" of North Carolina as a sacred instrument—not to be tampered with lightly and unadvisedly—that our condemnation of the course of the Democratic Party, in the last campaign, proceeded from a deep settled principle, which, in honor and good faith, we are bound to apply, equally, to Whigs and Democrats; and we hereby declare that we can support no man for Governor who will consent to degrade the Constitution to the level of an electioneering hobby.

Resolved, 5th. That the question with regard to the mode of amending the Constitution, has no legitimate connection with the office of Governor; and we protest against it as an issue to be sustained by the Whig candidate.

Resolved, 6th. That we will support any good Whig for Governor who may be nominated on good Whig issues. But our first choice is for the Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, of Chatham, whose commanding talents will adorn the Executive Chair, and whose political honesty and purity of character afford a sufficient guarantee of the success of his administration.

Resolved, 7th. That the Chairman appoint Twenty Delegates to represent this county in the Whig Convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 26th of April next, and that the said Delegates be empowered to fill any vacancies among their number which may occur.

Resolved, 8th. That we recommend to the Whigs of the various Counties composing this Congressional and this Electoral District, that a Convention be held in Wilmington on the 12th of May, for the purpose of selecting a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, and also an Electoral Candidate, and that Ten Delegates to said proposed District Convention be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting.

After the adoption of the foregoing, Mr. Loring introduced the annexed resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That in regard to the amendment of the Constitution, the only Democratic Republican mode is by an open Convention, in which the voice of the whole people may be expressed.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. Loring, John A. Taylor, Samuel R. Potter, O. P. Meares, and C. C. Battle.

In accordance with the 7th and 8th resolutions, the Chairman made the following appointments:

Delegates to the State Convention.—Gen. James Owen, George Davis, Robert H. Cowan, Thos. Loring, T. Burr, Jr., E. A. Hawes, John A. Taylor, Thos. J. Armstrong, Thos. F. Gause, Jas. I. McDugald, Stephen Costin, J. G. Wright, Alex. Hewlett, Col. John McRae, O. G. Parley, Tho. C. McIlhenny, Adam Empie, Jr., Jas. R. Grist, O. P. Meares, J. J. Lippitt.

Delegates to the District Convention.—Col. John D. Jones, Dr. James H. Dickson, Robt. H. Cowan, Geo. Davis, Wm. A. Wright, G. J. McRee, Thos. W. Brown, James Cassidey, James E. Metts, Wm. Reston.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Editors of the Wilmington Commercial and Wilmington Herald be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register be requested to copy the same.

A. A. BROWN, Ch'n.

WM. RESTON, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of Robeson assembled in the Court House at Lumberton, on the 23d of February, when on motion of T. J. Morisey, Esq., Arch'd Smith was called to the Chair, and M. C. McNeill and J. B. McCallum appointed Secretaries.

At the request of the Chairman, R. E. Troy, Esq. explained the object of the meeting in his usual clear and forcible manner; whereupon the Chairman appointed Neill A. McLean, T. J. Morisey, R. E. Troy, Esqs., A. S. McMillan, Malcom Purcell and Jacob Thompson, a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting;—which committee, after retiring a short time, reported through their Chairman, Neill A. McLean, Esq., the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the agitation and disorganizing political heresies with which demagogues, North and South, have lately endeavored to distract our country and alienate the affections of the American people from our beloved Union, have strengthened our confidence in the conservative and constitutional doctrines of the great Whig Party.

Resolved, That in the administration of our Government by our present able, gifted Chief Magistrate, we recognise a signal illustration of the efficiency of the principles of the Whig Party to save the country in any emergency.

Resolved, That we prefer MILLARD FILLMORE to all other statesmen, as the Union Candidate for the next term of the Presidency.

Resolved, That as WILLIAM A. GRAHAM has faithfully and ably discharged his duty in every situation in which he has been placed, we believe he will faithfully discharge the duties of Vice President; and we cordially and respectfully recommend him to our Whig brethren throughout the United States as a most suitable candidate for that high appointment.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Whig State Convention at Raleigh on the 4th Monday in April next, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for Governor; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint forty-five Delegates to represent this County in that Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend, that at the meeting of the Whig State Convention, the Delegates in attendance from the several Congressional Districts of the State agree upon some reliable Whig to represent their several Districts in the Whig National Convention, and that the State Convention appoint two Delegates to represent the State at large.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of this Senatorial District to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at Floral College, on the 2d Thursday in April next, to nominate a candidate for the Senate.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Whig brethren in the County the names of Malcom Purcell and James P. Barnes, to represent this County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

After the reading of the resolutions, T. J. Morisey and R. E. Troy, Esqs. addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions, calling upon the Whigs of Robeson to rally under the standard of the Whig party of the country, and prepare for the approaching contest. The vote of the meeting was then taken, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

The meeting was also addressed at considerable length by Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq., James Banks, Esq., and William H. Haigh, Esq.

In accordance with the 4th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to represent Robeson in the Whig State Convention, viz: Dr. A. D. McNair, John McKinnon, Duncan Crawford, Stephen J. Cobb, D. M. Currie, Daniel McNair, Col. John Leach, A. T. McEachern, Dr. A. D. McLean, Daniel Calder McNeill, John C. McMillan, J. B. McCallum, N. A. McLean, John Gilchrist, Esq., T. J. Morisey, Esq., Wm. McMillan, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. C. McNeill, Dr. John McK. Alford, A. S. Baker, Wiley Alford, John A. Rowland, James P. Barnes, Jacob Thompson, J. T. Harrington, Dr. J. P. Drake, Francis Floyd, Sen'r, Major Giles Williams, Wm. B. Thompson, Sen., Neill L. Wilkinson, Thomas Britt, Dr. E. McQueen, R. E. Troy, Esq., R. S. French, Esq., Dr. M. E. McNeill, A. S. McMillan, Malcom Purcell, Alex. McLean, Esq., John McCallum, Sen'r, Dr. Neill McNair, Daniel W. McLean, Capt. Wm. W. Gunn, Bright Williams.

In accordance with the 6th resolution, the Chairman appointed two Delegates from each Captain's District in the County, to represent Robeson in the Convention to be held at Floral College on the 2d Thursday in April next, to nominate a candidate for the Senate. The following are the gentlemen appointed, viz: A. S. McMillan, Neill Sinclair, A. Davis, Jr., Dr. A. D. McNair, Stephen J. Cobb, Dugald M. Currie, A. T. McEachern, Neill A. McLean, Esq., Col. P. P. Smith, John McInnis, T. J. Morisey, Esq., A. S. Baker, Wm. C. McNeill, Angus McCallum, Duncan McNair, John A. Rowland, Dr. James P. Drake, H. Faulk, Major Giles Williams, Lee Floyd, Wm. B. Thompson, R. E. Troy, Esq., Dr. M. E. McNeill, T. Britt, Dr. E. McQueen.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the discharge of their duties, and the meeting stood adjourned *sine die*.

ARCH'D SMITH, Ch'n.

M. C. MCNEILL, } Sec'ys.
J. B. MCCALLUM, }

Interesting to Many Persons.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun communicates the following simple rule for expeditiously calculating *interest* for any number of days at six per cent per annum:

"Divide the number of days by 6 and multiply the dollars by the dividend; the result is the interest in decimals: cut off the right-hand figure, and you have it in dollars and cents. Thus: What is the interest on $100 for 21 days? 21 divided by 6 is 3½; 100 multiplied by 3½ is 350—or 35 cents. Again, what is the interest on $378 for 93 days? 93–6=15½; 378x15½=5,859, or $5 85 9-10."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

We have noticed in circulation, in some of our newspapers, rumors of differences between the Government of the United States and that of France, growing out of occurrences in that country and the manner of recognising the existing Government there by that of the United States. Without having given any credence to these rumors, we have thought it worth while to ascertain if there existed any foundation for them, and find that there is none. We are happy to learn that nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony existing between the two countries; nor can we conceive that any differences in that respect could well arise. The Government of the United States has according to its uniform usage in such cases, recognised the existing authorities of France as the National Government of the country. International duty and respect alike demanded this, and this Government cou'd do no less.

In this connexion we may mention that we have lately read a most able speech of Lord Derby, in the British Parliament, on the address to the Queen, (which we wish we had room to insert in our columns,) and we were struck with the identity of the views and sentiments expressed in that speech, on the subject of Non-intervention, with those contained in the despatch from the Department of State of the United States to Mr. Rives.

National Intelligencer.

FREE TRADE.—The Philadelphia North American says:—

"The administration of Lord Derby is a Tory one throughout; the Whigs have taken their leave for a short time, longer or shorter as it may prove, of public life; nor will it be deemed the least remarkable, or, in this country, the least interesting and insignificant feature of the change, that the new government of England is a *Protectionist* one, and that Free Trade has been at length overthrown. That is a fact to be pondered on by the American democracy, or by its leaders, whose glory it has been to adopt English maxims and English example in framing a revenue policy for this country, subversive of its dearest interests, and who have relied upon the continuance there of an unnatural system which was their apology for supporting one as unnatural at home. If Free Trade be abolished in Great Britain, is it to remain the law of the land in the United States?"

"We are justified in regarding the change of ministry as the declaration of a coming change in the commercial policy of Great Britain; and it is but right that our Congressional rulers, who give so much thought to personal and party, and so little to national, affairs, should, for once, interrupt their accustomed labors, and consider what steps may be necessary to prepare the country for the change. The free trade in corn has not proved altogether so advantageous to the U. States as those who built their hopes on the demand of the Irish famine year profess to imagine—as witness the perpetual loss of California gold, exported to pay balances which England, some how or other, will not take in grain and provisions, and to glut the vaults of England's bank stored with the enormous amount of nearly nineteen millions sterling. But that boon, such as it is, will be the first to go; that we may rely on. A return to the old corn law system doubtless in some slightly modified form, is sure to be the first proposition of the Derby Government. And it will be as sure to be followed by a reenactment of the navigation laws. It is inevitable that these things should take place, should the Premier be able to maintain his post until the new election is ordered. In that struggle he has, in the impending foreign war, an almost certain warrant of success, the argument being one that appeals, in his favor, to the homes and hearts, the pride, the passions, and the good sense of more than half his countrymen. Is it necessary that we should wait the event? Must we always be content humbly to imitate the example of England?"

Gen. Houston.—A letter from Washington to a Democratic paper of Richmond, says:

"As matters now stand, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass will each go into the Baltimore Convention with high hopes of success. Each thinks, if he can only be endorsed by that Convention, his election must be certain. In this conclusion, (if experience teach any thing;) they are all widely mistaken. Gen. Scott will beat the most popular of the three with the utmost ease—as easily as Gen. Taylor defeated Gen. Cass in 1848."

The writer then proceeds to urge Gen. Houston, as the only man who can defeat the Whig candidate.

Another writer in the same paper, from the same place, concludes a letter in the following manner. He is speaking of *Democrats:*

"It is a folly to disguise the fact, that a great party is now forming in this country, composed of the odds and ends of all parties—a party which has for its object the living *on the* Government; instead of living *under* it. ☞It may become imperative to unmask some of the leaders *before it be too late.*"

Important Arrest.—On Tuesday night last Marshal Ruffin, accompanied by Edward Powers, a special police officer from England, arrested at Richmond, Ia., William Henry Barret, a fugitive from justice, from England. It appears that Barret was Sheriff of Gloucester, England, and after committing forgeries to the amount of $30,000, suddenly, and before the forgeries had been discovered, came to this country, under the assumed name of Wm. Baxter. He eventually found his way to this city, where he was lately recognised by a person who knew him in England, and who was knowing to the fact that a reward had been offered for his apprehension. Marshal Ruffin on being informed of these circumstances, followed Barret in his circuits, until he found him at Richmond, when he was taken into custody, and finally confined at Cannelton, Ind., where he will await the demand of the British Government.

Cincinnati Times.

Rail-Road Iron.—Three Ships, laden with Rail-Road Iron for the Raleigh and Gaston Road, have just arrived in James River. We congratulate our North Carolina friends upon this welcome intelligence.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, March 9th.

Interventionism yet survives here in words, as you see by Gov. Seward's speech, but in words only, the thing being just as dead here as all the *isms*.

Mr. Wilcox, of Missisippi, (Union Democrat,) made something of a sensation today by telling the Secession Democrats, that they must go back as privates, and train up before they can be restored to the Democratic family. His speech created a great deal of feeling, against the Southern Union Democracy, from the Southern Secession Democracy.

Mr. Rantoul's speech on Massachusetts Politics was listened to with much interest. He contends that he has been a consistent Abolition, or Anti-Slavery Democrat ever since 1828, which much astonished such as have kept watch of his early history. His speech was of that nature, which, while it essentially benefits the Free Democracy North as essentially damages the Slave Democracy South.

The House is so full of President making, that it seems impossible to command attention to the Public business, until the gas is more worked off than it is at present.

The Insidious Chivalry.—Some of the Democracy "take on" most dreadfully at the bare supposition that Gen. Scott will receive some Free Soil votes in the event of his being a candidate. Because it is thought Seward will give him his support, they make a wondrous noise, reminding us of the old play of "Much Ado about Nothing." What Virginia Democrat will find cause to blame Douglas because John Van Buren gives him his support? Which of the Chivalry will refuse his vote to Buchanan, because David Wilmot "works in the same traces? Instead of its being an objection to Old Buck, it will be regarded as an additional "feather in his cap" that the author of the Wilmot Proviso will be found shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast, advancing his political interest. Will the Democracy make it an objection to Lewis Cass because he can carry Free Soil Ohio? No, this is their boast! Yet with consistent inconsistency, they marvel much that the Whigs should take the part of Gen. Soctt, because he is the choice of evils with a portion of the Free Soil Faction. It is not because Seward loves Scott more, but because he loves Fillmore less, that he will give his support to the old General.

It would be a verdancy of which the Democracy would afterwards boast and "laugh us to scorn," if they could induce any number of the Southern Whigs to forswear party predilections, for a cause so futile and flimsy. There is not a man who can get the Baltimore nomination that will be voted against by the Democracy because he will get Free Soil votes. No, not one! We have heard the jubilees of exultation over Abolition Democrats who have been elected to the Senate and to Governor's seats—and we will have a repetition of the same exuberance of feeling if they elect a President by Free Soil votes! It won't do, your bait is chaff; the fall winds will blow it away, and discover the truth to the nation.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, lately held at Indianapolis, expressed its preference for Gen. Joseph Lane as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

An act legalizing Christmas day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, and fast days, either National or State, and New Year's day, as *holydays*, and making all business paper falling due on any of those days payable on the next previous day, has been passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island.

Chicago is the most rapidly-growing city in the Western country. It has now a population of 40,000, (although but 28,000 in 1850,) and real estate is selling at higher prices than can be obtained any where else.

Extraordinary Scene in Court.—A civil suit, involving the amount of $147, has been on trial several days before the New York Common Pleas. A witness by the name of James Cormick had been examined, and his testimony on certain important points was direct and positive. On the 21st instant Mr. Cormick came into court and stated that he had committed wilful perjury, and asked the forgiveness of God, the court, and the jury. He said that after giving the testimony he became troubled in conscience, and could obtain no peace of mind until he had set the matter right.

Railroad Stock by Auction.—On Wednesday last, 20 shares of Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad stock was sold at public auction, by M. Cronly, Auctioneer, for $59 25—90 days.—*Wilmington Journal.*

American newspapers have something to say of every thing that has public interest, but they are behind the German papers, or rather it is better to say, they generally avoid private matters that find their way into German papers. Here are some notes selected at random, from the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, by a correspondent of the Boston Traveller:

Most sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Grafe for his splendid sermon preached last Sunday.

Miss Maria Hempel is hereby congratulated on her 18th birth-day.

My beloved Ida is hereby congratulated from my whole heart, on her birth-day.

N. N.

This evening, at ¼ past 10, my wife was happily delivered of of a healthy boy.

25 Jan. 1852. C. A. BOSENBERG.

To-day, my wife whose maiden name was Starke, was happily delivered of a girl.

LAWYER CRAMER.

Leipzig, 24th Jan.

Yesterday, early, at 5 o'clock, we were rejoiced by the birth of a boy.

26 Jan. H. ERHARDT & WIFE.

Yesterday afternoon, in the 5th hour, God visited us with calamity; our Oscar, aged 5 years and 5 months, died of scarlet fever. C. R. VILHELMY & WIFE.

26 Jany.

Birth.—In South Brooklyn, on Feb'y 14, Mrs. Capt. M. N. Croft, of a son.—Mother and child doing well.—*Herald.*

What does this mean? I've thought it o'er,
And think it thus must be,
The lady's got a birth on shore,
The Captain one on sea.
Success attend, and fav'ring gales
Wherever he may roam,
For howsoe'er he trims his sails,
He'll meet a squall at home.

OBSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1852.

MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Pas- on the 2d inst. They nomi- and Graham, and passed approving of the Administra- Compromise. A number of State Convention were ap- Messrs. J. H. Bryan and Alternates.

of Pitt have nominated Fill- and John Kerr, Esq., Governor.

of Alamance, at a meeting 2d inst., nominated Fillmore

ing in Brunswick has also and Graham, and ap- to the Whig Convention. proposed for Governor.

CONVENTION QUESTION.—We find Herald letters from Davis, R. H. Cowan and declining to act as Dele- New Hanover to the Whig The cause assigned, support the proposi- open Convention as in- the Whig meeting, and be- regard the resolution as a correct expres- sentiments of the Whigs of

also publishes in connection from A. A. Brown the Whig meeting. learn that there were not persons present at the that the resolution in favor Convention was passed by a ma- Mr. Brown nth part the Whigs of are in favor ing an open, unrestricted revising the State Consti-

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.— will see that the Senate has a- resolution, almost without debate, a division, declaring that the ensuing election shall be gov- number of members of the This will give North Ca- Electoral votes, instead of

with many others, had different view of this constitution- But this [illegible] question.

TAXES.—We find in the Re- the annual statement of the 1850, paid into the State Trea- several Counties during the 1851.

pays the largest amount, 77. New Hanover $5,920 47. $5,275 73; Cumberland $4,- $4,739 88; Granville $4,- Halifax $4,181 04; Anson $2,150 $1,214 07; Chatham $2,668 $2,060 36; Guilford $3,325 65; $885 36; Moore $978 70; Ru- $1,05 27; Richmond $1,704 55; $1,524 38; Sampson $2,287 51; &c.

Land Tax, 6 cents on the $100 yield $38,405 94. Town $6,653 38. Poll Tax $36,133 Lunatic Asylum $20,075 88. Interest $25,007 87. On Divi- Profits $3,115 24. On Lawyers, &c. $676 80. On Watches On Pianos $1,132 70. Gold $1,055 62. Pleasure $24 90. Store Tax $12,822 $3,454 97. Taverns $5,561 amounts from other sources, aggregate of $157,157 71.

pays the largest Land Tax, Cherokee the least $12 07.

pays nearly one-fourth of Town Property Tax, $886 15. Next $491. Then Cumberland $298 $263 82. Beaufort $196 25.

pay no Town Property tax, Catawba, Currituck, Hyde, Randolph, Stanly and Tyrrell.

pays the largest poll tax, Wake $1,094 91; Edgecombe Halifax $933 43; New Hano- Warren $904 85; Cumber-

Interest, Wake pays $1,- Craven $1,510 66; Warren $1,- Mecklenburg $1,225 13; Edge- $1,171 26; Granville $1,157 87. only $81 68. Five coun- viz: Cherokee, Macon, Watauga, and Yancey.

Caswell $272; Cumberland $478 95; Rock- $67 98.

Lawyers and Physicians pay $68 68 in New Hanover, $62 04 in Wake, $56 40 Cumberland. And in 15 counties no-

Salaries and Fees pay $169 20 in New $98 70 in Cumberland, $67 68 Wake. (How is this?) And nothing counties.

New Hanover pays $92 $85 50. Three counties $1.

Tax New Hanover pays $1,- Cumberland $940 94. Craven Madison and Yancey pay no-

Maine Liquor Law has been de- the New Jersey Legislature, by of 16 to 13, on the ground that it unsuitable and out of its latitude. Legislature has indefinitely the resolution referring this law the people.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia has arrived with advices to the 28th ult.

The Asia reports a rise in cotton of ⅛ on Fair, and 1-16 to ⅛ on Middling qualities. The market closed steady on the 28th. Sales of the week, 50,000 bales.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th, the Earl of Derby explained the motives which had induced him to take office, and the policy which he intended to pursue. With respect to the foreign policy of the Government he said, "the course he meant to pursue was that which he was convinced was best calculated to secure the blessings of peace, and could be best effected by observing towards foreign Powers a calm and temperate policy, by adhering to the letter to the obligations imposed on us by treaties, and by respecting in the case of all nations, great or small, the right to manage their own affairs.

"On this head he entirely concurred with the opinions expressed on a recent occasion by Lord Granville, that nations should act towards one another with dignity and forbearance, and that no State, any more than any private individual, should be ashamed to make reparation for injuries."

He expressed his approval of the principle of the American tariff, (which he considered protective,) rather than of the free trade system of Sir Robert Peel. But as he represented a minority in the National Legislature, he would for the present refrain from entering on the question of a duty on corn, unless driven to depart from the course he had prescribed for himself by factious opposition.

No news of interest from other European States.

SPECIE.—Mr. Hunter of Va., Chairman of the Committee of Finance in the Senate, has presented a very elaborate Report on the relative values of gold and silver, concluding with a bill to debase silver coins of half a dollar and under, by reducing the silver in them about 6·91 per cent., and to make silver a legal tender only for sums of $5 and less. The effect will of course be to keep silver in the country, and in common circulation, under the known law of currency, that that which is intrinsically less valuable will circulate in preference to that which is more so.

The bill provides that from and after the 1st of June 1852, the weight of the half dollar is to be 192 grains; and the quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes in proportion.

The new silver coin is to be receivable in payment of public dues, and to avoid the change that a large demand for the new coinage might give to the injury of the general currency of the country, the bill provides that the new coin shall not be struck upon the demand of depositors, but under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who can thus always limit the amount.

The bill also provides for the coinage of $3 gold pieces.

Deposites of metal for coinage are hereafter to pay 1½ per cent. for the expense of coinage.

Mr. Hunter states remarkable facts in reference to the gradual debasement of coin. For instance, he states that the English pound, in the days of William the Conqueror contained a pound weight of silver, whereas the pound now contains only 3 oz. 12 dwt. 16 grs. But he contends, and perhaps we should say shows, that the increase of property in the world has fully kept pace with the increase of precious metals produced both by this debasement and by their discovery in the bowels of the earth. The production from the mines of America, from 1492 to 1825, is stated at $6,200,000,000; and the whole quantity then in existence and since added from all other sources up to 1825, is estimated at $8,000,000,000. The annual abrasion and waste are estimated at $10,000,000. The annual product during the last century at $45,000,000. So that the average annual addition to the stock of specie during that period has not been quite one-half of one per cent. Both property and population, Mr. Hunter says, have increased at a far more rapid rate.

Mr. Hunter contends that there is no danger that the annual production of $150,000,000 of California gold can affect injuriously the standard of value—an effect which certainly has been seriously apprehended.

The Democratic Convention of Louisiana has appointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention favorable to the nomination of Gen. Cass.

The vote in the Convention was, for Gen. Cass 101, and for Mr. Douglass 72. The name of Mr. Buchanan was also before the Convention, but was withdrawn; when his friends united with those of Gen. Cass. A resolution, pledging the party to the support of any candidate nominated by the Baltimore Convention, was passed; and another declaring Mr. Douglas the second choice of the Democracy of the State was rejected. It is said the Convention was any thing but harmonious.

The Democratic Convention of Kentucky has appointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention instructed to support the nomination of Gen. Cass.

VERY GOOD.—The notorious rowdy, Mike Walsh, who dignifies a seat in the New York Legislature, (from the Five Points ward, we suppose,) said the other day, of a bill to erect and furnish a House for the Governor of the State, that, "as he expected to occupy the mansion himself, it would not become him to say much about it."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 9th, Mr. Pratt, from the Committee of Claims, to whom were referred various petitions of assistant marshals of the United States, praying further compensation for their services in taking the seventh census, submitted an adverse report on the same, recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to grant bounty lands to officers and sailors in the Navy.

Mr. Seward spoke at length in favor of the Kossuth doctrine of Intervention.

On Wednesday, Mr. Downs, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill in relation to the late census, and a resolution declaring that the number of electoral votes to which each State shall be entitled in the next Presidential election, shall be equal to the number of members of Congress under the census of 1850. The resolution, after a few words of debate, and a suggestion of doubts by Mr. Davis of Mass., was adopted.

The same committee reported a bill to provide for the loss of part of the census of California by fire at San Francisco. By this it appears that California will be entitled to only one Representative, and South Carolina to six, the latter having the largest fraction.

On Thursday, Mr. Brooke, Senator elect from Mississippi, in place of Mr. Foote, appeared and took his seat.

A long debate arose on the resolution to pay the expenses of Kossuth in Washington, to be audited by a committee, and not to exceed $5000. Among the number who supported the resolution, were Messrs. Badger and Mangum, both of whom avowed their hostility, from first to last, to the reception of Kossuth, but both thought that after the Senate's committee had been directed to receive him, and had quartered him at the Hotel, the bill ought to be paid. Messrs. Cass, Pratt, and others, opposed the resolution. Many members participated in the debate. The resolution was finally adopted, 31 to 6; viz: Messrs. Borland, Cass, Clarke, Mason, Morton, and Pratt.

Friday was devoted to the consideration of the Private Calendar, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday the 9th, after the morning business, Messrs. Wilcox and Rantoul spoke their hour each on party politics.

On Wednesday, the debate on the Presidency was continued by Messrs. Richardson of Illinois and Breckenridge of Kentucky, both Locos, but one a friend of Douglas and the other of Butler.

On Thursday, the same debate was enlivened by a very humorous and telling speech by Mr. Marshall of California, another Loco, in favor of Douglas, but especially against Buchanan.

On Friday, the debate on the Presidency was continued in Committee of the whole, by Messrs. Stanton, Brown and Wilcox. The two latter gentlemen, representing opposing factions of the Democracy, not being content with quarreling, amused the House with *a fight*, thereby causing the Committee to rise. (To see fair play, we suppose.) Both gentlemen then apologized to the House, and

The House adjourned.

GOOD FARMING.—In the Goldsborough Telegraph we find a communication from A. Sherman, giving some account of farming in Edgecombe county, which has of late years acquired the reputation of being the most flourishing county in North Carolina. He says,—

"The true secret of farming seems in this county to have been found out; that is, when a crop is taken off to leave the land in better condition than it was before. As proof, let me state one instance, which I do, hoping to excite a spirit of rivalry in other counties.

"Eight years since, Baker Staton purchased the plantation on which he now lives; his first crop of cotton was seventy bales, the crop of 1850 was 170, that of 1851, 273, and nearly one thousand barrels of corn, and the probability is, that the increase in 1852 will be in proportion. How can it be otherwise? Think of from 40,000 to 50,000 loads of manure applied annually, and the most of it mechanically prepared on the field where it is to be used, by marl, ditch banks, cotton seed, &c. Some 4000 loads collected in the cattle yard, which are now put up in heaps to secure them from drenching rains and also to prevent the volatile properties from escaping.

"One gentleman told me he had 1200 barrels of ashes, which had been collected by burning dead trees and old fallen wood about the plantation.

"Another gentleman told me he had raised 3127 pounds of seed cotton on a single acre, and 20 barrels, 2 bushels, 2 quarts and 1 pint of corn upon another single acre. There is no mystery in this large yield. It was the result of heavy manuring, proper plowing, &c. If one acre can be made to produce so abundantly, why may not many? And would it not be a matter of economy to get twenty barrels per acre instead of going over 20 acres to get that quantity?"

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Senate Committee, (says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot,) "has reported adversely to a memorial from the contributors to the world's fair in London, to be remunerated for the expenses of sending goods to the fair. This report is just. Undoubtedly the contributors to this fair sent their productions for their own private benefit. If they gained medals or praises, it redounded to their credit as artists. Their goods not only sold for high prices, but they obtained a valuable reputation for excellence in their arts. It was all a mere matter of private enterprise with which the government had no concern."

THE PUBLIC BUSINESS.—The Democracy in the House of Representatives are so busily engaged in discussing and fighting about the merits of Cass, Douglas, &c., that the public business is entirely overlooked, and Government drafts are constantly liable to protest, and one for $15,000 has already been protested for want of funds. Upon this subject the Republic remarks:

We do not like to interrupt the very interesting discussion going on in the House of Representatives, by calling the attention of the Opposition to the necessity of making some provision to preserve the credit and honor of the nation. It is important, we admit, to settle distinctly and with decision the degree and extent of the responsibility which attaches to Judge Douglas for the recent articles in the *Democratic Review*. This is a point of primary interest, and we propose at an early day to discuss it ourself, and settle it satisfactorily one way or the other. Then we shall discuss the degree and extent of the responsibility which attaches to the reputed editor of the *Review*, for the creation of a Presidential candidate in Judge Douglas. This will present some interesting topics of investigation and remark; and we assure our Democratic friends in the House that we shall endeavor to do justice to Young America on all the points.

We hope that the friends of the respective candidates will take note of the mode in which the business of the country is blocked. The Quartermaster General has called for nearly two millions of dollars to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for his department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next. Meanwhile the expenses of the service are necessarily running on, and indebtedness is daily accruing, for which there is no provision made by the National Legislature. Of course it is not practicable to break up the posts and disband the army, and the consequence is that the country is liable every day to be disgraced by some new transaction like this of the dishonored draft for $15,000. There is an amount of about $7,000 left in the hands of the Quartermaster General for incidental expenses, and he has not another dollar to meet the maturing liabilities embraced in the two million deficit which Congress is called upon to supply.

Here is a state of things which calls loudly on Congress. The matters about Judge Douglas can be settled by and by: there is really no great hurry in the case. Let us have no more protested notes, however, they are a crying shame. Non-payment of a liability on demand is only one remove from absolute repudiation; and we do hope, therefore, that the House will postpone the Presidential question just long enough to pass the bills necessary to keep the government agoing.

LITERARY REWARD.—The Harpers pay Dickens $2000 for a copy of a new novel which he is about publishing in England. The novel will thus appear simultaneously in Magazines in both countries. Of Harper's Magazine, in which it will be issued here, 75,000 copies are printed—by far the largest circulation of any work of the kind in the world.

The Whig Meeting.—The Whigs held a meeting in the Court House on Tuesday night, for the purpose of organizing, and making arrangements for another meeting to be held at the same place on Tuesday of April Court—at which it is hoped that our friends will be in attendance from all parts of the county. The finest spirit prevailed. A committee was appointed to prepare Resolutions for the April meeting.

Wadesborough Argus.

New Hampshire Election.—We only repeat an old story, annually told for many years past, when we say that on Tuesday the Democracy of New Hampshire were entirely successful in carrying the elections in that State. According to the latest reports from Concord, they have elected Dr. Noah Martin Governor by a majority of about a thousand votes, besides securing a majority of the members in both branches of the State Legislature. This will enable them to choose a United States Senator of the same politics, to take his seat in March, 1853, when the term of Mr. Hale will expire.

National Intelligencer.

Proposed New State.—The Legislature of Wisconsin are deliberating upon a memorial to Congress for a Territory comprising that portion of Wisconsin lying north of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and that portion of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan. This territory, it is alleged, is very much isolated from the States to which it is attached, and has separate and individual interests peculiarly its own, which, under the present organization, do not receive the fostering care of its several Governments, which the best interests of the country require. The separation of that territory, it is thought, would result in no disadvantage to the States from which it is proposed to detach it, which would not be more than compensated by the augmented commercial and political advantages of adding another State to the Northwest.

National Intelligencer

Taking the Democrats for authority, not one of their candidates can be elected.—One says Mr. Buchanan cannot get the vote of his own State, and stands no chance in the world for New York. Another, that Gen. Cass cannot get a vote in the South. Another, that if Mr. Douglas can get Illinois, it will be as much. Another, that Gen. Houston cannot get an electoral vote this side of the Sabine. It would not become us to question those who know more than we do. Besides, we are very willing to believe them all.

Richmond Whig.

Death from the Bite of a Rowdy.—Two fellows named John Wood and Henry Hall went into the oyster saloon of John Gilroy, No. 390 Second avenue, on Monday night last, about half-past nine o'clock, and called for oyster stews, which were served up to them. On leaving the saloon, the parties, it appears, refused to pay for the oysters, when a difficulty ensued between them and the keeper. Hall drew a dirk knife, which was taken from him by Mr. Gilroy. He then bit Gilroy in both arms, and the latter, being a man of intemperate habits, died yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries inflicted by Hall's teeth.—*New York Courier.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Strange such a difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

Mr. B., Editor of the North Carolinian, is a privileged character—can say what he pleases—how he pleases—but no one *dare* complain without being subjected to the epithets of "officious lecturer," "blind devotee," "man worship" (er,) "monomaniac," &c., too insignificant for him to "harbor feelings of *indignation* against."

With such odds against your correspondent A., he cannot consent to be drawn into a protracted discussion.

But with your permission, and the permission of the Editor of the Carolinian, we will say, we did not complain of his saying Mr. Clay's doctrines were "*false;*" we complained of his saying so in *connection* with the statement that he was a *dying man:* not because "the near approach of death sanctifies erroneous" opinions, but because we thought it was more in consonance with good taste and kindly feelings to speak of a man's *death bed* without saying he has spent his whole life in trying to foist his false doctrines upon the policy of the country. But we beg pardon for having favored the Editor of the Carolinian with a re-perusal of his own article, and in conclusion will promise never more to sin against him in like manner, until we are either invested with his high prerogatives or he relinquishes some of his prescriptive privileges.

"Equal rights or no fight" is the watchword of the "*officious lecturer,*" "*blind devotee,*" *man worshipping* "*monomaniac.*"

A.

"The Compromise measures are now a "finality"—those who opposed them honestly and powerfully, and *who still believe them wrong*, having *patriotically* determined to acquiesce in them, for the sake of the Union, provided they shall be faithfully *carried into execution.*"

This is an extract from Mr. Buchanan's letter to Baltimore, and is a rather curious piece of logic. Those who still believe them wrong, are willing to acquiesce in them, if they are faithfully executed! One would think the less a *wrong* is *executed*, the better for those who suffer from it.

Richmond Whig.

A lady died recently in England, who had been married 68 years to the husband that survives her. She was a hundred years old, and her husband is ninety-three.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

MARCH 16, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10	11
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7½	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¼
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	5
Fine,	4 50	4 75
Scratched,	4 50	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	9
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 10	1 15
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON rather heavy at first marks. We note sale of a fine load of hams at 11 cts.

COTTON.—We remark that the market has been quite steady during the week. We report market quite firm.

FEATHERS still scarce and in demand.

FLOUR not very firm, but we do not alter our marks.

CORN.—No change.

FLAXSEED.—On this article we reduce our marks.

RAGS.—It will be seen by advertisement that this article is in considerable demand at 3½ cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 10 to 10½. No change in Corn. Hay scarce. Peas in demand. Lard 10 to 10½. Soft Turpentine 2 15, Hard 1 15, Spirits 29. Common Rosin 85 to 90. Tar 1 25 to 1 30. Sales of fifteen rafts of Timber at prices ranging from $3 to 8 50.

At Charleston, the market closed on the 12th inst. with prices rather in favor of sellers. Sales on that day of 2900 bales at prices ranging from 7 to 8 5-6.

At Columbia, cotton 5¼ to 8.

At New Orleans on the 11th inst., cotton declined ⅛. Sales on that day of 5000 bales. Strict middling 7½ to 7⅝.

At New York, cotton market quiet. A letter dated N. Y. March 12th, received in this place yesterday, says.

"Asia arrived—advance for the week in cotton—Liverpool, ⅛ on fair—1-16 to ⅛ on middling. We advise of no advance here."

The laying of iron on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad has commenced on the other side of Brunswick River, and will be pushed forward with all due energy.

Wilmington Journal.

Game of Humbug.—The Democrats of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, have all laid down Platforms—and what is funny, they all claim to be strict Constructionists and States Rights men! There is not a man among them, who does not swear by Gen. Jackson's Proclamation, and all of them are constantly upon the alert to obtain money from the public treasury for their own uses by any means in their power. The cession of the public lands to the States in which they lie, and appropriations to Rivers and Harbors—so abhorrent to Richmond Democracy, are the fundamental principles of *State Rights* in Indiana. In Pennsylvania, a high Protective Tariff on Iron and Coal—(the favorite son, Mr. Buchanan, voted for the Tariff of '42) is the shibboleth of the Strict Construction School—while Southern Democracy are ready to resist it at the point of the bayonet!

But they call themselves *Strict Constructionists.* That costs nothing. It is a good cloak, under cover of which they dupe the Southern Abstractionists and plunder the public treasury *ad libitum.*

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., by D. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. F. POPE to Miss EFFY McKINNON, youngest daughter of Hugh McKinnon; all of Sampson.

DIED,

At Laurel Hill, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN R. BUIE, in the 59th year of his age, after a severe illness of three weeks. He was a native of Cumberland County.

In Caddo Parish, Louisiana, on the 9th ult., Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, in the 43d year of his age, a native of Cumberland County.

Near Hawkinsville, Geo., on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH ST. GEORGE, widow of Edward St. George, deceased. Mrs. St. George was the daughter of Wm. Whitfield, of Wayne county, N. C., where she was born on the 15th of September, 1788, and was first married to Mr. Thomas Collier, formerly of Laurens Co., Geo.

In Newbern, on the 29th ult., Mrs. MARY T. ATTMORE, wife of Geo. S. Attmore, Esq., and daughter of the late Isaac Taylor, Esq., in the 46th year of her age.

In Jasper county, Miss., on the 16th ultimo, Dr. ARCH'D McNAIR, late of Richmond county, N. C.

At his residence in Rankin county, Miss., on the 12th ultimo, CALVIN J. CARAWAY, a native of Anson county, N. C., aged 51 years 8 months and 18 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 11—Steamer Rowan, with Ben Berry in tow, and goods for B Rose & Son, M McKinnon, A Coats, H G Hall, Ray & Pearce, Jno H Haughton, T S Lutterloh & Co, G McNeill, S J Hinsdale, C Benbow, W F Moore, J & T Waddill, Hall & Sackett, R Little, E J Hale, H Erambert, S Boon, N Stith, W M Burns, N King, E Anderson, A Smedes, A Johnson & Co, Lawrence & Troy, P P Johnson, C T Haigh & Son.

March 13—Steamer Chatham, with goods for S C Bruce, N Mendenhall, Woolen & Elliott, J & B G Worth, Moss & Harris, Young & McCain, Patridge & Co, A H Marsh & Son, Wright & Dillon, J J Bruner, W H & R S Tucker, Vestal & Watson, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Jas McLean, Murchison, Reid & Co, Dr B Nixon, W Moore, W S Pemberton, S J Hinsdale, J D Williams, J M Worth, W W Russell, R Gray, J C Poe, Starr & Williams, G W Binghham, A Marsh & Son, J Miller, Smith, Clark & Swain, J Roberts, Lash & Moore, G C Mendenhall, G W Neil, Drs Marley & McLean, Island Ford Co, N D Bane & Co, Wm Hill.

March 13—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for J S McCubbins & Co, Wm Murphy & Co, H Ledford, J C Thomson, Jas Kyle, H & E J Lilly, Ford Harrell, S T Hawley & Son, W S Latta, Murphy & Black, D & W McLaurin, A Johnson & Co, J McPhail, N K McDuffie, Rockfish Co, R & Barrett, H Branson & Son, D J McAlister, C Smith.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 10—Schr Gazelle from Charleston.
11—Brig Angola from Boston.

Spring Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY

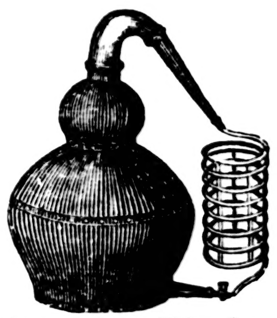
ARE now receiving a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1852. 72-8w

John H. & J. Martine,



Coppersmiths, Tin Plate, and Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons, that they continue the above business in all its various branches, and are prepared to manufacture, at short notice, Turpentine Stills and Worms of all sizes; Copper Steam Pipes and Smoke Stacks for Steam Engines; Hatters' Plank and Dye Kettles; Cotton Factory Cans with Patent Hoops and Factory work. Also, Roofing, and Gutters and Leaders put up in town or country, on as favorable terms as can be had in this State.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Stoves and Stove Pipe, to which we invite the attention of dealers and others.

Having in our employment competent workmen, and one of the partners having served a regular term at the above business, we hope to give satisfaction and to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1852. 72*3m

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 72*tf

New Books and Stationery.

HARPER'S Magazine for March: Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads: Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers; Clovernook, or Recollections of our Neighborhood in the West, by Alice Carey; Aunt Kitty's Tales, by Mrs. McIntosh; Putnam's Library, No. 3, being The Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England; Battle Summer, by Ik. Marvel; School Books, &c.

Also, Envelopes, a large assortment; Port Folios; Cigar Cases; Pocket Inkstands; Visiting Cards; Bristol Boards; Mathematical Instruments, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 11, 1852.

100 Bbls. Prime Yellow Planting POTATOES, now landing and for sale by

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 15, 1852. 72-2t

Cheese of superior quality, in small boxes, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 14, 1852. 72-3t

FOR SALE,

IRISH POTATOES, very superior for planting. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

March 14, 1852. 72-3t

FOR SALE,

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, in barrels, or in quantities to suit. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

March 14, 1852. 72-3t

NOTICE

WE have declined attending to the forwarding business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 10, 1852. 72tf

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

350,000 lbs. Rags,

OLD ROPE, BAGGING, &c. wanted, at 3½ cents per lb. cash, delivered to us.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1852. 72tf

WANTED—A first rate Milch COW. Apply at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

COOK & JOHNSON are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, embracing a large assortment of

Hardware, Hollow-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, and GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers, at wholesale, or retail.

March 10, 1852. 72-3w

New Spring Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving a large and well selected Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and other styles of Summer Hats; Shoes, Boots, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,

Which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on time for approved notes. Merchants are requested to call and examine their Stock.

☞ We would also say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and surrounding country, that we shall have open in a few days a large and varied selection of fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings, suited to the season, to which we respectfully invite their attention.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 10, 1852. 72tf

500 *Hands Wanted,*

ON the line of the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation," for which liberal wages will be paid, and the payments made on the 10th of every month *by the Navigation Company.* Those desiring employment will apply to the Foreman at each Lock and Dam.

ISAAC CLEGG, President.

March 10, 1852. 72t1M

COTTON YARNS for sale by the bale, at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 10, 1852. 72tf

NOTICE.

BROKE out of my Stable, near the Southern Plank Road at Little Rockfish Bridge, on Monday night last, a large BAY HORSE, one-eyed, with a white spot on his back caused by the saddle, and a white blaze in his fore head. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

March 10, 1852. 72-3tpd

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article, in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon it by our brethren of the press,—not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves,—makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowle, the general agent, to believe he would thrust this, or any other medicine upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would we be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.

[New England Washingtonian, Boston.

From the Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times.

This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and by Druggists generally.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Forwarding Agent,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 16, 1852 65-3m

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 69tf

JUST RECEIVED.

65 BBLS. WHISKEY,
10 hhds. Molasses,
1 qr. cask pale French Brandy,
1 " " Madeira Wine,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
5 boxes Medium Axes.

—ALSO—

Brooms; Hearth Brushes; Jute Door and Buggy Mats; Tanners' Curriers' Knives, Workers, and Smooth Fleshers; and an addition to our FRENCH CHINA.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 1, 1852. 69tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
5000 lbs. Wayne County Bacon,
15 bbls. Lard, No. 1,
61 boxes prime Tobacco,
40 bbls. Mackerel.

At Cross Creek Co.
C. BENBOW, Pres't.

March 1, 1852. 69tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.

From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 9, 1851. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand, and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 60tf

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
2 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
10,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

THE SCOTTISH GAEL, or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders, being an historical and descriptive account of the inhabitants, antiquities, and national peculiarities of Scotland, by James Logan. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

BOOT-MAKERS.

WHO want a superior article of Oak Tan SOLE LEATHER, with French and American CALF SKINS, can be supplied at our Store.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 20, 1851. 41tf

NATIONAL SERIES OF

Standard School Books,

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

THE attention of School Teachers, School Committees, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to the following valuable Text Books for Schools, Academies and Colleges:

DAVIES' MATHEMATICS.

	Retail prices.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,	18
Davies' School Arithmetic,	37
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic,	31
Davies' University Arithmetic,	75
Davies' Elementary Algebra,	75
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry,	$1 00
Davies' Practical Geometry and Mensuration,	75
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,	1 25
Davies' Legendre's Geometry, new edition	1 37
Davies' Elements of Surveying,	1 50
Davies' Logic of Mathematics,	1 25
Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge,	75
Clark's Elements of Drawing,	75
Chambers' Natural Philosophy,	63
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,	75
Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology,	75
Chambers' Elements of Zoology,	88
Page's Elements of Geology,	75
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,	38
Parker's Compendium of School Philosophy,	1 00
McIntire on the Use of the Globes,	75
Fulton & Eastman's Copy Books (Nos. 1, 2 and 3,	each 10
Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship,	22
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry)	75
Brooks' First Latin Lessons,	50
Brooks' Ovid's Metamorphoses,	2 00
Brooks' Collectanea Evangelica,	50
Brooks' First Greek Lessons,	50
Parker's First School Reader,	15
Parker's Second School Reader,	25
Parker's Third School Reader,	38
Parker's Fourth School Reader,	63
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,	75
Martin's Orthoepist, words of difficult pronunciation,	37
Northend's Little Speaker,	25
Northend's American Speaker,	63
Northend's School Dialogues,	63
Willard's History of the United States,	63
Willard's Universal History,	1 37
Zacho's New American Speaker,	1 25

Any of the above Books can be found at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 1, 1852. 52-3m

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,

For sale by CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.

Nov. 28, 1851. 41tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Cheme Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.
Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.
Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Henrietta Steam Boat Co's New Steamer,

SOUTHERNER,

WILL be in order to take her place in the line in a few days. She is one hundred and twelve feet long, seventeen feet beam, and four feet hold; and draws not exceeding twelve inches water. The Company confidently expect that with *this Boat*, in addition to their other Steamers and tow boats, they will be in a condition to transport all freight sent by their line with as much certainty and despatch as any line upon the river. The Southerner being of such light draft of water, she will be enabled to run at all times.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Jan'y 28, 1852. 60-tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY.
R. F. MURPHY.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.

Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOK-BINDER,

Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

North Carolina Kerseys.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of Salem Kerseys, known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-tf

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wood Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

NEW CARPETING.

10 ROLLS Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, new and fashionable Patterns, just received.

—ALSO—

15 kegs Spikes and large Nails,
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bags Shot,

Indigo, Chocolate, Salad and Castor Oil, with an addition to our Stock of Hardware.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON. J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats Stevenson, David Lewis, and James Cassiday, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power and speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 63tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

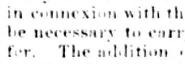
The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

 The Steamer Chatham will resume her semi-weekly trips between this place and Wilmington, on Monday the 16th inst., leaving Fayetteville every MONDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., and running through the same day.—Leaving Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the Cars from the North. The Steamer Gov. Graham, with as many Tow Boats as may be necessary, will run in connexion with the Chatham, as often as may be necessary to carry all Freights that may offer. The addition of another large Flat (the Gen'l McRae,) to this Line, affords increased facilities for the shipping public. Goods shall certainly have as quick transit by this Line as any other.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Timber Wagon. C. B. MALLETT.

Jan'y 28, 1852. 61-tf

That POLISH! how it Shines!

10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

110 *William street, New York,*

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES. ☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*

Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to abandon entirely all attempts at farming, I offer for sale the tract of land on which I lately resided, three miles above Lumberton. It contains 800 acres, about 200 of which are cleared. This offer presents the following inducements to persons wishing to buy land:

1. A healthy locality and excellent water.
2. Good soil.
3. Great facilities for making Timber and Turpentine, (10,000 boxes already cut.)
4. Comfortable dwelling and out-houses.
5. Young & thrifty Orchards & Grape Vines.
6. Reasonable price and easy terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan. 24, 1852. 59-tf

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.
Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

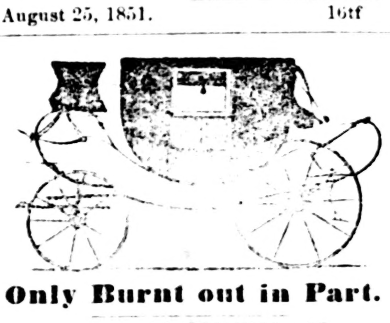
A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,

8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

MOLASSES AND FISH.

20 HHDS. new crop *MOLASSES*, a superior article.
25 bbls. Fish. Just received.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Jan'y 12, 1852. 55tf

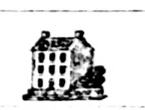
Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Y



HARMAN'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

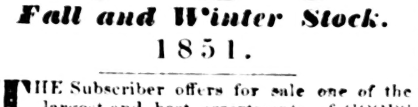
THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.



Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

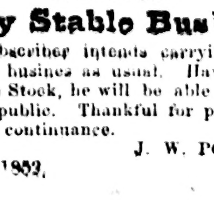
—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf



Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

GARDEN SEE

Fresh and Genuine

SAMUEL J. HINSDAL

HAS just received and offers ry large supply of Fresh

GARDEN SEE

Of this year's growth, among lowing, viz:

ASPARAGUS,
BEANS—Early China,
Early Valentine,
Early Six Weeks,
Early Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip
" Bassino,
Long Blood,
White French Sugar
Yellow.
CABBAGE—Early York,
Flat Battersea,
Large Ox Heart
" Flat Dutch
Early Sugar Loaf
Large Drumhead
Drumhead Savoy
CAULIFLOWER—Early
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russia,
Early Cluster,
Long Green.
EGG PLANT.
CORN—Smith's Early White,
Sweet or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Large Green Head
Ice Coss,
Large Cabbage Head
MELON—Fine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Mountain Sweet W
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Large Red,
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Charlton,
Large Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Bull Nose,
Sweet Spanish.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet
Early Scarlet Turnip
Rose-colored Winter
Long Salmon.
SPINACH—Round.
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red
Large Smooth,
Pear Shaped,
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
Red Top Flat,
Large Norfolk,
White Globe,
Long Tankard,
Ruta Baga.
SAGE.
THYME.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the either by note or account to call and settle the same He may be found one door Point, with the most of saved from the late fire any articles in my line well to call, as I will sell time for approved note.

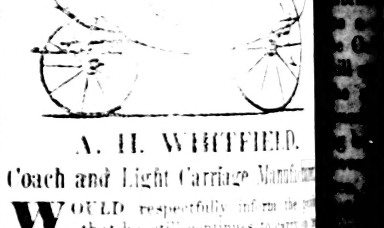
JAMES

Jan'y 10, 1852.

FURTHER NOTICE

I take this method of returning thanks to those gentlemen goods from my Shop on the inst. But for their kindness would have lost all.

JAMES



A. H. WHITFIELD.

Coach and Light Carriage Manuf

WOULD respectfully inform the that he still continues to carry above business in all its branches thanks for the liberal patronage ed, and hopes by a strict attention and a desire to please all and give isfaction, to merit a continuance

He warrants all his work to be best material and by experienced should any of it fail in twelve usage) either in workmanship or will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would and examine his work before cannot be surpassed for style, durability. He is determined cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and tended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed notice and lowest possible prices

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852.

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINI

Manufacturer of Steam Mills Mill Gearing of all kinds.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of Establishment, will order any which may be wanted, on application The Steam Mills manufactured buck have been tested, and are highly on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville

EDW'D LEE WINS

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851.

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the lowing Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels,
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon,
1 best cast steel Saws,
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at

The above Castings are warranted well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills Setters for ditto. Cast iron Rag Wheels Bolts of every description. Grates for saw dust in Steam Mills. Mill Spindles Gearing. Corn Shellers. Fire Backs. mental Fences of different patterns. Hangers, and Shafting Castings for tories.

March 6, 1852.

EXPECTING DAILY.

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from 3 inch diameter, and
Extra size Steel, from ½ inch
x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental proof Doors and Shutters for Stores, and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER

March 6, 1852.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber find their accounts made out by the Foundry which will please early as convenient.

H. G. HALL

March 6.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Grinding of Hominy and Meal done

Fayetteville, March 1852.